upon leguminous plants, especially upon the *Wistaria* and various species of *Clitoria* (Butterfly-pea). It makes a rude nest for itself by drawing two of the leaves together with strands of silk. The species is tropical and is found all over the tropics and subtropical regions of the New World, but ranges northward along the Atlantic sea-coast, being occasionally found as far north as New York City, where it has been taken in Central Park.

Genus PLESTIA, Mabille

Butterfly.—The club of the antennae is flattened, sickle-shaped, terminating in a fine point The male has a costal fold upon the fore wing. The lower radial is nearer to the upper radial than to the third median nervule. The hind wing is produced into a short tail The fifth vein is wanting.

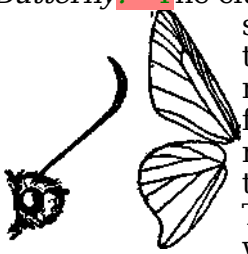

FIG. 153.—Genus *Plestia.* (1) Plestia dorus, Antenna, magnified 2 diameters. Neuration.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

This genus is peculiar to Mexico and Central America. But one species is found within our limits, and is confined to Arizona.

Edwards, Plate XLV, Fig. II, $ (The Short-tailed Arizona Skipper).

Butterfly.—The upper side is accurately depicted in the plate. On the under side the wings are hoary. The spots of the upper side reappear, the lower spots of the primaries being partially lost in the broad honey-yellow tint which covers the inner margin of that wing. The secondaries are crossed by obscure dark-brown basal, median, and postmedian bands, portions of which are annular, or composed of ring-like spots. The anal angle is clouded with dark brown. Expanse, 1.50-1.60 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

The species has been taken in considerable numbers in Arizona, and ranges thence southward into Mexico.

Genus EPARGYREUS, Hiibner

Butterfly.—The antennae have the club stout, gradually thickened, tapering to a fine point, and abruptly bent into a hook.